

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1890.
Business has been rather dull during the past week in commercial circles, only two arrivals, A. P. Jordan and Alton, with lumber, and one departure, the W. H. Meyer, with a cargo of sugar. The total imports amounting to about \$9,000 while the exports figure up \$21,362, leaving the balance again in our favor. In business circles the same dullness is visible, the market being well stocked with all kinds of goods, except lumber and rice, and large buyers scarce. Exchange is scarce and one house in town has been offered as high as two per cent. for the accommodation without accepting.
The principal event of the week has been the purchase of the land and leases formerly owned by the Hawaiian Plantation for the sum of \$20,000 by the Hawaiian Land Co., Ltd., who, by the purchase, intend to convert the land to the cultivation of rice. Large sales of horses mules and cattle, bringing fair prices, have also taken place.
In this connection mention might be made that during the past month nearly \$30,000 have been paid for mules alone. The amount of sugar forwarded by the W. H. Meyer was \$23,119 lbs., and the receipts for the week were 10,000 packages of sugar and 125 kegs molasses. The City of Sydney, from the south, is due on Monday.

ALONG THE WHARVES.

The Am. sch. *Ross* is at Brewer & Co's wharf, loading for San Francisco, for which port she will sail in the early part of next week.
The Am. bk. *Clayton* is at Brewer & Co's wharf, where she has discharged most of her cargo. She will be on for Hongkong, China, to sail on or about the 10th inst.
The Am. sch. *Alton* arrived from Port Townsend on Thursday last, with a cargo of lumber which she is discharging at Allen & Robinson's wharf.
The Am. term A. P. Jordan is at the Esplanade opposite the Custom House, discharging a cargo of lumber.
The Am. bk. *W. H. Meyer* is lying outside of the A. P. Jordan, she will sail for San Francisco the latter part of next week.

The Am. bk. *Grace Roberts* is at the foot of Fort Street loading for San Francisco, for which port she will sail in the latter part of next week.
The Am. bk. *Alton* is at the P. M. S. Co's dock loading for San Francisco, to sail about Wednesday next.
The Am. bk. *Alton*, owned by Dr. Merritt of Oakland, Cal., arrived last Saturday from San Francisco, via Honolulu, at which port she has discharged most of her cargo. She is a fine looking craft, and looks as if she might sail for the South Sea Islands. She is commanded by Capt. Colver, formerly of the Hawaiian Navy.
The P. M. S. City of Sydney will be due from Sydney, en route to San Francisco, on Monday next.
The Lady Lamson and American Girl may be looked for from San Francisco any day, one of them will probably have the U. S. mail.
The Am. bk. *Whitton* is now 130 days out from New York and ought to arrive at any hour.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.
May 29—Am. sch. *Alton*, 21 days from San Francisco, via Honolulu.
June 2—Am. term A. P. Jordan, 35 days from Port Townsend.
June 3—Am. sch. *Alton*, 30 days from Port Townsend.
June 4—Am. sch. *Alton*, 30 days from Port Townsend.

DEPARTURES.

June 1—Am. sch. *W. H. Meyer*, for San Francisco.
June 2—Am. sch. *Alton*, for San Francisco.
June 3—Am. sch. *Alton*, for San Francisco.

Vessels for Honolulu from Foreign Ports.

Am. bk. *T. S. Whitton*, New York, due June 1.
Brit. bk. *Alton*, San Francisco, due June 1.
Am. sch. *Alton*, San Francisco, due June 1.
Am. sch. *Alton*, San Francisco, due June 1.
Am. sch. *Alton*, San Francisco, due June 1.
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VESSELS IN PORT.

H. M. S. *Rocket*, Oahu.
H. M. S. *Rocket*, Oahu.
H. M. S. *Rocket*, Oahu.
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IMPORTS.

From Port Townsend, per *Alton*, June 4—2103 feet lumber, 12,257 feet pickets, 100 m. shingles, 30 boxes smoked herring.
From Papeete, per *Alton*, June 4—10 tons sugar, 300 coconuts.
From Honolulu, per *Alton*, June 4—202,407 tons lumber.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per *W. H. Meyer*, June 1—7400 yds sugar, 50 cases kerosene oil, white molasses. Domestic value, \$22,323.10. Freight value, \$1,038.90.

PASSENGERS.

For San Francisco, per *W. H. Meyer*, June 1—Miss Nelson, M. Ryan, J. M. Franconer, D. J. McDonald, Fred. Howard.
From Port Townsend, per *Alton*, June 4—Robert Markes.
From Papeete, per *Alton*, June 4—J. Sullivan, 2 South Sea Islanders and 1 Chinaman.

MARRIED.

Honolulu—W. H. Meyer, in this city, June 3, 1890, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. W. H. Meyer, to Miss Mary Wick, both of Honolulu.

Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5.

In regard to the question of subsidies for steamship lines, we have only to repeat what we have frequently said in these columns—we are distinctly opposed to them, unless for domestic lines. This small government cannot by its moiety benefit the P. M. Co., or any other foreign steamship line, while it impoverishes itself. If we want to subsidize any steamship line, let them be our own. As Mr. Webb said to us some years since, while improving the first line of steamers between California and the Australian Colonies—"Steamships will go where it pays them to go."

So it pays the P. M. Co. to come here, and it is so fully for us to go on and pay them for that for which they are already simply paid. Better subsidize, Messrs. Legislators, if you are going to subsidize any steamers, the *Likie*, the *Kilauea*, the *Jas. Makua*, &c.

IN FORMER years we have often had occasion to notice the perfunctory way in which Legislative Committees have performed the duties assigned to them, slighting or slurring over important details of public affairs. In striking contrast to the old regime in this particular, we have at the present session a most thorough and exhaustive report from the Committee on Finance, a printed pamphlet, which with the enclosures numbers 32 pages. The committee, it will be remembered, consists of the Hon. W. M. Gibson, as Chairman, and the Hon. Messrs. Dowsett, Woods, Parker and Beckley—two from the Nobles, and three from the Representatives. The committee have done their work in a most thorough manner, examining carefully into every item of the public expenditure during the past two years. The report is therefore an extremely interesting one for the general public and the country at large, as affording particulars of the management of the finances of the country not to be obtained nor expected in Ministerial Reports. The committee say that "the order of the several departments, especially the Interior Department, is highly commendable;" yet they intimate that not a little of Ministerial action during the past two years is open to censure, and as having been previously authorized by the Legislature. The principle—which is a sound one—is strongly insisted on, that no disposition of the public funds can be made without the authorization of law. The loan by the Treasury to the bank of Bishop & Co. of the sum of \$250,000 in October last, is "somewhat sharply, and justly criticized. We do not of course, nor does the committee, intimate that the bank is unsafe or unsound, but the precedent is not a sound one.

Every possible subject is inquired into and fully elucidated: Roads and Bridges; Board of Education; Government Survey; Fire Department; Water Works; Anchors, buoys and landings; Iron Palace; Preliminary railroad survey on Hawaii; Prisons and Prisoners; Immigration; Leper Establishment; Artesian Wells; &c. &c.

AN "EXPERT" WAS EMPLOYED BY THE COMMITTEE

to examine into the items of different expenditures, whose formidable array of figures and particulars of explanation occupy no less than 15 pages out of the 32 of the pamphlet. The report, as we said before, is a very valuable one throughout.

SANITARY INSTRUCTIONS FOR HAWAIIANS.

In the Hawaiian and English languages. This is the title of a very exhaustive work on sanitary matters, lately issued from the press of J. H. Black, of this city. It is the result of the labors of the Hon. W. M. Gibson, the member for Lailani, undertaken under a resolution of the Legislature of 1878, by which himself, the Hon. W. R. Castle, and His Ex. the Minister of Foreign Affairs were appointed a special committee to attend to that duty. Mr. Gibson, however, in his unmitigated zeal for the welfare of the Hawaiians, has shouldered, not only all the work but all the responsibility of the book, and whatever credit there is must belong to him. This last is by no means inconsiderable, as a cursory review by any unprejudiced critic will show. The "instructions" will be found to be valuable to not only natives, but a great many foreigners as well, especially we may note those in regard to "Nursing the sick," on pp 88 and 89; "The care of children"—pp 103 to 105; "Common Remedies"—pp 114 to 122, &c. There are many other remarkable points in this elaborate work which we have not space to point out, but hope to be able to do so at some future time. In the meantime we recommend its careful perusal by the impartial reader, for it contains much on Sanitary matters that everybody does not know, but that is valuable to be known and constantly kept in mind. Especially would we call attention to the chapter entitled "Outdoor Cloathings,"—a subject upon which the journal has learned to have something upon the question of hygiene. We trust the Legislature next session may take some action in the matter, or otherwise an epidemic may be expected this summer, such as Honolulu never saw before.

EAST INDIAN IMMIGRATION.

Appropos of the East Indian coolie question, we print the following from OBER'S CAMPS IN THE CARIBBEES:
"To aid the planters in their difficulty, natives of the East Indies were imported as laborers. These came out indentured for a term of years, generally five, to work at a stated price per day. The planter is obliged to provide a physician and to keep a large stock of drugs constantly at hand. The coolie is protected by government to such an extent that the planter is really the slave of the laborer. Upon the slightest pretext the coolie can sue his manager before a magistrate. If he does not choose to work he can remain in his house on plea of sickness; if the manager or overseer uses force in trying to make the laborer perform his task, he is at once summoned before the magistrate and imprisoned for a term of days. For years the coolies worked well; they are a sprightly, intelligent people; and if the anti-slavery party, in power in England, had not begged the planters to import them, the anti-slavery party might have attended their efforts, ruined estates might have been reclaimed, and these fertile islands once more have blessed the world with their produce."
"The coolie, though naturally docile, was intelligent, and saw his opportunity; and the planter now is no better off than when he was wholly dependent upon negro labor. Wages, to be sure, are ridiculously low, though the profits of cane culture do not seem to warrant the payment of much higher rates.
"The coolies are even more frugal than the negroes, and soon acquire money enough to purchase goods and cattle, which they put into a more obscure corner of the estate. Upon the expiration of their indentures they flock at once to the town, where, like the Portuguese, they set up a small shop—proving in the end rather a detriment to the island than a benefit. Though by the terms of their contracts they are obliged to work six days in the week, none of them do, appropriating to themselves Saturday as a holiday.
"The labor question does not seem to be the subject of this book, and I fear I have trampled upon ground I should not; but these remarks are suggested by seeing my friend of Rotterdam trying to persuade his own hired coolie to go into the field. Even after himself and his overseer had led the refractory Indian to the field, and placed a hoe in his hand, he refused to work."

ILLICIT LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

A great deal has appeared from time to time in the papers of this place upon the subject of the illicit traffic in the alcoholic beverages, carried on by the Chinese, both in the Metropolis and throughout the country generally; but a clear idea of the enormous extent to which this trade has been and is carried on in the country districts can be had by few who have not resided somewhere among them. Letters from Makawao, Wailuku and Kohala upon this subject, which have repeatedly been published, might perhaps suggest the idea either that the worst of settlers had by singular coincidence congregated at these three several sections of the country, or that the most inefficient exorcutors of the law had been appointed over some of the most thriving districts, or perhaps both facts together might have conspired in thus locating the maximum of this de-moralizing trade. But, having traveled through many districts, and on all the different islands, we are led to believe there is little difference in the amount of this business done in reference to place, excepting as proportioned to the population.

The fact is, there are few Chinese tenements in the Kingdom where a vendor of liquor may not be found. Tea and coffee shops everywhere in the country are notoriously but blinds for this trade, while coffee houses on plantations often pour its foethenish skill in its usual bauble.

Of all delinquencies none are more difficult of detection than the Chinese, bound together as they are in secrecy by the fear of penalties decreed among themselves; and it is little strange to one at all acquainted with their characteristics that the efforts of the executive in upholding the laws against them should so often be balked.

In one country district it is known that as many as sixty cases of liquor arrived in a week, all for Chinamen. This was at one landing only, while the place has five. How many might have been landed at the others, it would be impossible to conjecture. Omitting however the possibility of more, surely this is enough to give an idea that the trade is by no means of meagre dimensions. Bought at an average of about fifteen dollars a case, or less, and again resold at thirty-six dollars a case, there would be a net profit of over twelve hundred dollars on the whole. And this amount, according to the testimony of Chinamen themselves, was nearly all disposed of within a week. Now the existence of large profits from some occult source is necessary to account for the enormous numbers of Chinamen without the obvious means of support, that through the stores and tea shops of the country districts, and in profits from the sale of rum we have a mysterious existence of so many vagrants. And we might say just here, that a vigorous enforcement of our vagrant law would vastly benefit society generally, and the sugar proprietary in particular. Testimony from all parts of the country, and from most respectable sources, might be adduced in proof of the prevalence of this iniquitous trade, and it is almost entire monopoly by the Chinese.

In view of these facts, it is not time that something should be done to shore up our tottering proscription law, undermined by an influence that is extending every day? Surely if the Hawaiian Legislature is influenced only by a sincere regard for the well-being of its constituents, and the general good, in so repeatedly and overwhelmingly

crushing on the frequent attempts made to repeal

the existing statute of prohibition against his countrymen, he cannot refuse to examine into and stay if possible an influence that has practically rendered null and void the very law he would seemingly so strenuously support.

Not unreasonable objections to the existing

prohibition law have been found in the inequality of its application, and the partiality of its enforcement. The Hawaiian can object, in the first place, that he is denied the exercise of his volition in a case where it is freely accorded to aliens, beneath him in education and morals, and that persons who are unmistakably subject to its provisions, in certain cases, are relieved therefrom. Such are naturalized subjects, or the Hawaiian-born offspring of foreign parents. These are excused by preference alone. Until a less partial rendering of the law than that accepted by the Executive, releasing persons who are, "to all intents and purposes, natives of the Kingdom," be adopted; and, until prohibition be extended also to subjects of other nationalities, not in treaty with this Kingdom, injury will be done to the Hawaiian feeling of injury, the common sentiment of reasoning beings everywhere, consequent upon laws palpably partial in themselves and in the manner of their enforcement. In proportion to the enlightenment of a people will the sentiment be intense, and as the natives are continually improving in education, it can be expected among them. These objections, we are persuaded, are what actuate the continually recurring attempts to repeal made in the Legislature, more than any interest of the Hawaiian for means to glut an appetite for liquor.

Whatever may be the result of the agitation of this question at the present session, the Legislature will have failed in the performance of a grave duty if it does less than include the Chinese in the prohibition, now only imposed upon the Hawaiian. Failing this an entire abrogation of the existing law would be fruitless of evil, and more consistent under the circumstances, as from these aliens the means of supply to the native are ready, unobstructed and universal. If class laws are necessary in the past to protect him from himself, it is necessary now to protect him from the Chinese—in this particular at least. But the time is not distant when the encroachments of this peculiar people, if allowed to go unchecked, in other matters as well, will undermine the fabric of our existing institutions that the very form of Government may be made to totter.

THE INCREASING FREQUENCY WITH WHICH THE

"hoodlum" occurs in our newspapers is perhaps rather terrifying to the timid reader of recent Californian history; and, if this frequency involved the prospect of future days, occupied by said-lord demonstrations, and nights made lively by the cheerful sound of the revolver, then it would be high time to legislate for an abolition of "hoodlumism."

The element however which bears this title in Honolulu is at present innocuous in its effect upon the public peace, when compared with the conditions of the same two countries in the recent past. California has, from its high level of United States, attracted adventurers, good and bad, from almost all parts of the world; the tide of immigration meanwhile has been so rapid and constant that the means for its government have been hardly able to keep pace with it, and society can scarcely yet be said to have settled into normal shape. By degrees stern law, the only power adequate to this result, will sweep out those corners in which the hoodlum reigns; and, as he is nobody unless in a crowd, that will be the last of him.

The youth who passes in Honolulu for a hoodlum is, in four cases out of five, not half so bad as he is made out to be; and he is more likely to be amenable to public opinion than to require repression by law. Of course we do not apply this strong epithet to the otherwise well-conducted young man who perhaps through a revulsion of feeling from the monotony of his life, or being otherwise temporarily deranged, is impelled to shriek and groan whilst on his homeward way to bed, to the great discomfort of His Majesty's slumbering lieges and the public allowance too, should be made for him who, reflecting upon the local dearth of musical opportunities, entertains the neighborhood with falsetto selections from the recent opera with such variations as his refined and classic imagination may suggest, meanwhile modestly veiling his talents under a midnight sky.

But this is not chronic hoodlumism; and the hoodlumic hoodlum, if not dignified by its name to the peace of the realm, is nevertheless preparing to be so dreadful an enemy to himself and to social happiness that every influence ought to be brought to bear against his perseverance in the career. The picture of a town in which crime and temperance will be derided and religion scorned is not a fascinating one; but what is to be expected if the rising generation is to see vice the most solid, kind, and wisest of all things? The picture of a town in which crime and temperance will be derided and religion scorned is not a fascinating one; but what is to be expected if the rising generation is to see vice the most solid, kind, and wisest of all things?

To the young the lecturing of their seniors often seems antiquated and inapplicable. Those who possess most influence in juvenile society are young men themselves; and it is upon those young men who by talent, strength or accomplishment are popular amongst their companions that the responsibility very largely rests of exerting an influence for good and bad, and of saying whether this community shall be as wretched a place as possible or a place where social virtues grow as fast as the population does.

Is Leprosy Contagious?

With regard to this oft mooted question, we reproduce the following from a bearing particularly upon the subject, and the facts the result of extended observations by a competent medical examiner, Dr. Fr. Eklund, of the Royal Navy of Sweden, who says, in a morning paper recently published at Stockholm, that leprosy is so contagious that strict measures should be taken to prevent its spread, the only means of doing which consists in isolating those afflicted with the disease, and the remainder of life. He visited Norway during the summer of 1878, and spent several months in the worst afflicted districts and at the five leper asylums, for the purpose of studying the nature of this disease. Although he does not positively deny that the disease may occasionally be inherited, yet he believes that its chief mode of propagation is by contagion, in proof of which he adduces the following facts:

1. In only a small proportion of the cases whose history he was able to learn had leprosy existed in either of the parents or grandparents.

2. In almost every case it was found that the patient had either slept in the same bed, eaten from the same dish, or made use of the same towel with lepers for a longer period, and within from one to eight years prior to the disease showing itself.

3. Among thirty-four lepers he found ten to be parents of thirty-three healthy and well-developed children who had reached adult life without developing any symptoms of the disease.

4. The microscope discloses the presence in the blood and in all the secretions of certain specific bacteria which may be easily communicated to others.

The author estimates the number of lepers in the blood and in all the secretions of certain specific bacteria which may be easily communicated to others.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF ENGINEERS for the Honolulu Fire Department, will take place according to Statute, on

Monday Evening, June 7th, 1890

In the Engine House of "Mechanic" Engine Co. No. 2.

Polls Open Between the Hours of 7 & 9 o'clock, p. m.

PER ORDER, CHAS. F. GULICK, Secretary H. F. D.

The Annual Examinations of Oahu College

will take place at PUNAHOU, Oahu, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of June.

For particulars apply to Messrs. D. D. Baldwin, H. W. Mott, W. F. Frazar, and S. B. Dole.

Committee on Remuneration—Messrs. C. B. Bishop, P. C. Jones, Jr., and C. C. Cooke.

Committee on Spelling—Messrs. C. M. Hyde and E. O. Bell, and Miss M. A. Chambliss, Mrs. E. O. Hall, and Mrs. L. McCall.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO ATTEND.

FOR SALE OR TO LET!

THAT VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on Judd Street, adjoining the spacious premises of the Honolulu Fire Department, and containing a large front porch, and a well-planned, fruit and ornamental shade trees. 384 VIEWS, UNSURPASSED. Government water is about to be laid on. There is a lot in a dwelling house, containing sitting room, dining room and four bedrooms, a two-story kitchen, with servants' room above, bath house, carriage house and other out-buildings. Also, a large lot, containing a well-planned, fruit and ornamental shade trees. For particulars apply to

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THAT VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on Judd Street, adjoining the spacious premises of the Honolulu Fire Department, and containing a large front porch, and a well-planned, fruit and ornamental shade trees. 384 VIEWS, UNSURPASSED. Government water is about to be laid on. There is a lot in a dwelling house, containing sitting room, dining room and four bedrooms, a two-story kitchen, with servants' room above, bath house, carriage house and other out-buildings. Also, a large lot, containing a well-planned, fruit